United Nations S/2000/1250

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 December 2000
English
Original: French

Letter dated 28 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to attach herewith the text of the final report of the second meeting of the Defence and Security Commission of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Abuja on 27 and 28 December 2000 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Moctar **Ouane**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 28 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]

SECOND MEETING OF THE DEFENCE AND SECURITY COMMISSION

Abuja, 27 - 28 December, 2000

FINAL REPORT

Executive Secretariat
Abuja, December, 2000

1. The meeting of the Defence and Security Commission was convened in Abuja, Nigeria, on 27th and 28th December, 2000 to address the urgent security situation in the Mano River Union States and to determine the Concept of Operation to be undertaken by the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) that would effectively address the security problems within those States.

2. The Chiefs of Defence Staff or their representatives of the following Member States attended the meeting :

   - Burkina Faso
   - Republic of The Gambia
   - Republic of Ghana
   - Republic of Guinea
   - Republic of Liberia
   - Republic of Mali
   - Republic of Niger
   - Federal Republic of Nigeria
   - Republic of Senegal
   - Republic of Sierra Leone
   - Togolese Republic

3. Representatives of UNAMSIL and the Organisation of African Unity were also in attendance.

4. A list of participants is attached as an annex to this report.

Adoption of Agenda

5. The following agenda was adopted :

I CLOSED-DOOR SESSION

i) Briefing on the Decision of the 24th Summit of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government.

ii) Report of the Independent Technical Investigation Committee on Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

iii) Report of the Reconnaissance Team for the Deployment of ECOMOG Forces along the borders of Guinea and Liberia.

iv) Practical Modalities for the deployment of the Troops.

- Mandate
- Mission
- Size of Troops
- Deployment zone
- Type and N° of Logistics needed
- Deployment Plan
- N° of Troops to be contributed by each State.

v) Any other business.

Consideration and Adoption of Final Report.

II CLOSING SESSION

- Reading of Vote of Thanks
- Closing remarks by the Chairman
- Press Conference

OUTCOME OF DELIBERATIONS

Briefing on the Decision of the 24th Summit of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government

6. The Executive Secretary of ECOWAS briefed the meeting about the decisions of the ECOWAS Heads of State and Government taken at the 24th Summit of the Authority held in Bamako on 15th and 16th December, 2000. Of particular relevance to the meeting was the Authority decision relating to Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone which was based on the reports and recommendations of the Ministerial level of the Mediation and Security Council, as well as the reports of the Reconnaissance Team of the ECOWAS Military Observer Mission and the Independent Technical Investigation Committee that had carried out reconnaissance and investigative missions respectively within the Mano River Union States. The Executive

Secretary informed the meeting that after in-depth discussions, the Authority prevailed on the Member States concerned to resolve on the following :

a) not to allow their national territories to be used by national or foreign armed individuals as a base for cross border attacks;

b) to disarm any irregular armed groups present in their territories;

c) within the context of a joint effort, to rebuild trust and restore peace and refrain from hostile acts and utterances that may incite hostility.

7. The meeting was informed that the Authority at the Summit undertook to effect immediate deployment of interposition forces along the borders of the three countries, also recommending an immediate meeting of the Heads of State of the three countries under the auspices of ECOWAS and OAU.

8. Also presenting a memorandum on the subject of deployment of an ECOWAS Observer Mission to the three States the Executive Secretary related the antecedents to the decision of the Heads of State and Government to deploy the ECOWAS Observer Mission, its Reconnaissance Team and the Independent Technical Investigation Committee and the terms of reference of the Reconnaissance Team and the Investigation Committee.

9. The meeting welcomed the briefing by the Executive Secretary and went on to immediately examine the reports of the Independent Technical Investigation Commission and the Reconnaissance Team to the ECOWAS Military Observer Mission presented by Colonel Mahamane Toure of Mali and Colonel MD Dikio, Military Liaison Officer of the Executive Secretariat of ECOWAS respectively.

10. The meeting proceeded to propose the technical details for the immediate deployment of the ECOMOG forces.

Mandate

11. The Commission agreed that the mandate of the proposed ECOWAS mission is the immediate deployment of a multi-national ECOMOG force along the border areas of Guinea Liberia and Sierra Leone to prevent armed incursions in those areas in order to restore security and confidence.

Mission

12. The Commission agreed that the mission concept shall be as follows:

i) Monitor the borders;
ii) Neutralise irregular armed groups;
iii) Ensure free movement of persons, goods and services;
iv) Ensure security of Refugees and displaced persons;
v) Establish a conducive environment for humanitarian assistance.

Size of Troops and Numbers contributed

13. The Commission recommended a minimum number of one thousand, five hundred (1500) troops to fulfil the mandate. One thousand, six hundred and seventy-six (1676) troops were pledged by Member States for immediate deployment as follows :

i) **Mali** : Five hundred (500) troops equipped for immediate deployment.

ii) **Nigeria**: Seven hundred and seventy-six troops (776) equipped for immediate deployment.

iii) **Niger** : Two hundred (200) troops on condition that external assistance is received for the provision of equipment that would allow them to be deployed immediately.

iv) **Senegal**: Two hundred (200) troops equipped for immediate deployment with a possibility of a larger contribution of troops where logistical assistance is provided.

Deployment Zone

14. The Commission highlighted the deployment zone as follows:

- the border junction between Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone to the West, and

- the border junction between Guinea, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire to the East.

The zone was noted to be characterised by:

- extremely dense and mountainous forests, not easily accessible to vehicular traffic;

- rainy, hot and humid climate;

- non-navigable waterways due to the presence of several rapids;

- presence of irregular armed groups.

Logistics and Funding

15. The meeting agreed that funding and logistics shall come from the troop-contributing States and from external sources.

16. It however underscored the need to have uniformity amongst the complement of troops from the Member States as far as

equipment and emoluments for each soldier is concerned in order to boost troop morale.

17. The meeting urged the Executive Secretariat to intensify its efforts at soliciting for assistance from the International Community for a successful deployment and sustainance of the ECOMOG troops, in particular its rapid re-action capability.

18. The Commission however agreed that troop-contributing States shall assess their logistical requirements against what they are able to provide and forward to the Executive Secretariat latest 3rd January 2001. The shortfall of requirements shall form the basis of application for logistical assistance to be made by the Executive Secretariat to the International Community.

19. The Commission also agreed that the Operational Force Headquarters will provide a code-name for the mission.

Deployment Plan

20. The Commission agreed that the deployment plan which will include, implementation modalities shall be worked out by a meeting of staff officers of troop-contributing States to be convened on the 12th of January 2001 in Abuja.

Force Commander

21. The Force Commander shall be chosen in accordance with the procedure prescribed under the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution and Peacekeeping.

Composition of the Mission

22. In addition to the troops that will be contributed, the mission shall include the following :

- 1 Special Representative of the Executive Secretary and

- 1 Special Representative of the Executive Secretary and his staff;

- The Force Commander and his headquarter's staff.

Duration

23. The Commission decided that the troops must be deployed within a period of one (1) month for a renewable period of six (6) months.

Status of the Mission

24. The Executive Secretariat shall negotiate Status of Forces Agreements with the Member States concerned.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

25. Under any other business, the representative of the Government of Sierra Leone requested that there should be a simultaneous deployment by UNAMSIL along the Sierra Leone borders in order to prevent rebel activities from within and outside Sierra Leone.

ADOPTION OF REPORT

26. This report was adopted.

DONE AT ABUJA, THIS 28 DAY OF DECEMBER, 2000

COL. PANGASSY SANGARE
Chairman

COMMUNAUTÉ ÉCONOMIQUE DES ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES

SECOND MEETING OF THE DEFENCE AND SECURITY COMMISSION
Abuja, 27 - 28 December, 2000

VOTE OF THANKS

The Defence and Security Commission meeting in Abuja on 27th and 28th December, 2000 expresses its sincere gratitude to His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo, President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, to the Government and People of Nigeria for their warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to all its delegates as well as the excellent facilities made available to ensure the success of its deliberations.

DONE AT ABUJA, THIS 28 DAY OF DECEMBER, 2000.

The Commission

United Nations S/2000/1251

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 December 2000

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1307 (2000) of 13 July 2000, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) until 15 January 2001. The present report covers developments since my most recent report on UNMOP of 10 October 2000 (S/2000/976).

2. UNMOP currently consists of 27 United Nations military observers (see annex) headed by a Chief Military Observer, Colonel Graeme Williams (New Zealand).

3. In accordance with its mandate, UNMOP continues to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and of the neighbouring areas in Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by conducting vehicle, foot and standing patrols. The Mission continues to hold regular meetings with the local authorities in order to strengthen liaison, reduce tension, improve safety and security and promote confidence between the parties. The Chief Military Observer maintains contact with the authorities in Zagreb and Belgrade in order to address issues arising from the implementation of resolution 1307 (2000). Cooperation between UNMOP and the multinational Stabilization Force (SFOR) is maintained through regular meetings.

II. Situation in the area of responsibility of the Mission

4. The area of responsibility of UNMOP and the designations of the demilitarized and United Nations-controlled zones remain as previously reported. Within this area, UNMOP continues to maintain its 24-hour presence at the team site on the Ostra peninsula, at Herceg Novi in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and at the headquarters at Cavtat and the team site at Gruda in Croatia.

Demilitarized zone

5. The situation in the demilitarized zone has not changed and remains calm and stable. In accordance with the security regime, police forces of the parties maintain control of the zone; these are, on the Croatian side, the Special Police and, on the Yugoslav side, the Montenegrin Border Police and Special Police. In general, both parties have respected the demilitarized zone during the reporting period.

6. An anti-aircraft weapon installed by the Montenegrin police at Debeli Brijeg on 23 September 2000 (see S/2000/976, para. 8) was removed on 11 October. On 17 December, the Yugoslav Army towed an artillery gun through the demilitarized zone. This violation was protested.

7. As reported previously, the United Nations military observers enjoy unrestricted freedom of movement on the Yugoslav side of the demilitarized zone. On the Croatian side, the authorities continue to require UNMOP to provide advance written notice

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before undertaking foot or vehicle patrols in the northern part of the zone.

United Nations-controlled zone

8. While calm and stable conditions prevailed during the reporting period, the long-standing violations of the security regime in the United Nations-controlled zone continued unchanged. Approximately 25 Croatian Special Police are located at 3 positions and approximately 10 Montenegrin Border Police are present at 2 positions inside that zone. The Croatian Special Police conduct foot and vehicle patrols throughout the part of the zone accessible to them.

9. The presence of manned checkpoints of Croatia and Montenegro for the purpose of operating a crossing regime at Cape Kobila is a continuing violation of the security regime in the zone. While vehicle traffic through Cape Kobila remains insignificant, both the Croatian and Montenegrin authorities continue to allow local residents into the United Nations-controlled zone for the purpose of crossing on foot into Montenegro and Croatia, respectively. In addition, the Croatian authorities continue to permit civilians, including local and foreign tourists, to enter the zone for fishing and for agricultural and recreational purposes. The waters of the United Nations-controlled zone continue to be violated frequently by fishing boats and recreational boats which enter from both the Croatian and Montenegrin sides.

10. The activities described above, which involve the unauthorized presence of civilians in the United Nations-controlled zone, while not constituting a security threat, demonstrate a disregard for the security regime which was freely agreed upon by the parties and which UNMOP is obliged to monitor.

III. Progress towards a negotiated settlement

11. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia have both repeatedly affirmed a willingness to resolve their dispute over Prevlaka through bilateral negotiations, pursuant to the Agreement on Normalization of Relations signed by them at Belgrade on 23 August 1996 (S/1996/706, annex). As reported previously, each Government has submitted a proposal for settling the dispute (see S/1998/533 and S/1998/632) and their negotiating teams have held four rounds of talks, the last at Belgrade on 9 March 1999. In April 2000, Croatia invited representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to attend a fifth round of talks in Croatia at a date to be determined. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia replied to that invitation by a letter dated 8 June 2000 (see S/2000/602). Despite a subsequent exchange of letters, as reported in my last report (see S/2000/976, para. 17), thus far the parties have not met to pursue their negotiations. It is evident from that correspondence that, at that time, the parties continued to adhere to their divergent views on the nature of the dispute and the way forward. During the reporting period, no official communications between the parties were made available to the United Nations.

12. On 17 November 2000, I met with President Stjepan Mesic and Foreign Minister Tonino Picula of Croatia and on 19 December with Foreign Minister Goran Svilanovic of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. During these meetings the question of Prevlaka was raised and both sides indicated their willingness to settle the issue through negotiations.

IV. Confidence-building measures

13. As will be recalled, pursuant to the Security Council's request in resolution 1252 (1999) of 15 July 1999, a package of recommendations and options for confidence-building was conveyed informally to the parties by the Secretariat in October 1999 (see S/1999/1051, para. 20). Subsequent contacts with the parties showed that the positions on the options package as a whole were far apart. Both favoured some of the options proposed by the Secretariat but rejected others, according to their overall divergent views on the dispute. During the reporting period, no new developments have taken place in this regard.

V. Financial aspects

14. Although an independent mission, UNMOP draws its administrative and budgetary support from the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH). By its resolution 54/273 of 15 June 2000, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of $150 million (gross) for the maintenance of UNMIBH for the 12-month period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

15. Therefore, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNMOP beyond 15 January 2001, as recommended in paragraph 19 below, the costs of maintaining the Mission would be met from within the budget of UNMIBH.

VI. Observations

16. The overall situation in the United Nations-monitored zones has remained calm and the zones have been free of significant incidents. However, the parties have yet to take advantage of these conditions to move towards a political settlement of their dispute. Croatia's invitation in April 2000 to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to attend a fifth round of negotiations, together with the Yugoslav side's acceptance of that invitation, have not been followed so far by a meeting of the negotiating teams.

17. During the reporting period, regional developments and a movement towards stabilization of the political situation, in particular in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, have given rise to the hope that a climate conducive to the resumption of negotiations is being created. In the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the change in the Federal Presidency was followed by elections to the Serbian Parliament, and the new leadership is consolidating its position. In Croatia, the Government sworn into office one year ago is by now well established. In the light of these developments and of my meetings with the Croatian President and the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, I trust that both sides will be able to resume the negotiations in the near future and find ways to bridge their differences on the disputed issue of Prevlaka. The steps envisaged in the package of options for confidence-building put forward in October 1999 by the Secretariat might be useful in this process. UNMOP remains ready to assist in the development of practical arrangements to give effect to any agreement, which the parties might reach.

18. Continued long-standing violations of the established security regime do not facilitate the establishment of mutual confidence. For this reason, the restrictions of movement imposed on UNMOP military observers on the Croatian side of the demilitarized zone, should be lifted. In the United Nations-controlled zone, the Montenegrin and Croatian police presence should be withdrawn and the violation of the security regime through continued operation of the checkpoints at Cape Kobila should be resolved.

19. Given the importance of ensuring that the situation on the ground remains calm and free of tension, and in order to maintain the conditions of stability which are essential to make meaningful progress towards a political settlement, I recommend that the mandate of UNMOP be extended for a further six months, until 15 July 2001. The Security Council may wish to request the parties to continue to report regularly on progress in their talks.

20. In conclusion, I should like to commend the Chief Military Observer and the men and women of UNMOP for their continuing dedication to maintaining peace and security in their area of responsibility.

Annex

Composition and strength of the military element of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka as at 29 December 2000

Country	*Number of military observers*
Argentina	1
Bangladesh	1
Belgium	1
Brazil	1
Canada	1
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	1
Egypt	1
Finland	1
Ghana	1
Indonesia	2
Ireland	1
Jordan	1
Kenya	1
Nepal	1
New Zealand	2
Nigeria	1
Norway	1
Pakistan	1
Poland	1
Portugal	1
Russian Federation	1
Sweden	1
Switzerland	1
Ukraine	1
Total	**27**

Map 4137 Rev. 3 United Nations
January 2001

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

United Nations A/55/719–S/2000/1252

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
29 December 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 164
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to a grievous act of terrorism which occurred today aboard a public bus travelling on a busy thoroughfare in central Tel-Aviv.

In the early afternoon hours, two bombs exploded in the rear section of the number 51 bus as it was running between the Central Bus Station in Tel-Aviv and the town of Petach Tikvah. The blasts injured 12 people, two of them seriously.

Today's attack is merely the latest in a string of terrorist attacks perpetrated over the course of the last two months. Just over a month ago, a similar bus bombing occurred in the city of Hadera, killing two and wounding 41, as referred to in my letter of 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114). That attack followed by two days the heinous targeting of a bus of Israeli school children, killing two and wounding 10, on 20 November 2000 (see A/55/634-S/2000/1108). Earlier that month, a car bomb exploded in the crowded Jerusalem marketplace of Mahane Yehuda, killing two Israeli civilians and wounding a number of others (see A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

Despite various agreements calling for an end to violence and the resumption of security cooperation between the sides, in particular the Sharm Al-Sheikh understanding of 17 October 2000, the Palestinian Authority has failed to unequivocally call for an end to the violence and to re-incarcerate released terrorist prisoners — steps which, had they been taken, could have prevented these attacks.

We call upon the Palestinian leadership to fulfil its responsibilities to control terrorist elements operating in the areas under its control. The Government of Israel will continue to vigorously fight terrorism and will not be deterred in its quest to arrive at a peaceful settlement that will ensure genuine peace and security for all the peoples of the Middle East.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 164, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

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United Nations A/55/720–S/2000/1253

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
29 December 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 64
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to inform you of a serious incident, which is of great concern to my Government. On 13 December 2000, Mr. Panicos Tsiakourmas, a Greek Cypriot, was abducted as he was waiting in his car, within the British Sovereign Base Area, for Turkish Cypriot workmen to drive them to their workplace. According to the relevant Sovereign Base Area Police report, Mr. Tsiakourmas was dragged out of his car and forcibly led to the occupied areas. A few moments after he was abandoned there, the so-called "Turkish Cypriot Police" arrived at the spot and arrested him on charges of alleged drug possession. He was then led in front of an illegal court, which ordered his detention until the holding of a so-called trial at the end of February 2001.

It should be underlined that Mr. Tsiakourmas has no criminal history whatsoever and no known involvement with drugs of any kind. This is also confirmed by the Sovereign Base Area Police report mentioned above.

It is important to note that his abduction took place only a few days after a Turkish Cypriot drug dealer was arrested by the competent police authorities of the Republic of Cyprus, while trying to sell drugs to undercover police agents. The abduction therefore was a provocative act taken in retaliation for the arrest of the drug dealer and is tantamount to hostage-taking and a terrorist act.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus strongly condemns the abduction of Panicos Tsiakourmas by the illegal regime and demands his unconditional and speedy release.

There is also no doubt that Turkey must be held responsible for the illegal actions and provocations perpetrated by the illegal regime. In this respect, I would remind you that in the decision of the European Court of Human Rights of 18 December 1996, in the Loizidou case, the Court decided that "... it is obvious from the large number of (Turkish) troops engaged in active duties in northern Cyprus that her (Turkey's) army exercises effective overall control over that part of the island. Such control ... entails her (Turkey's) responsibility for the policies and

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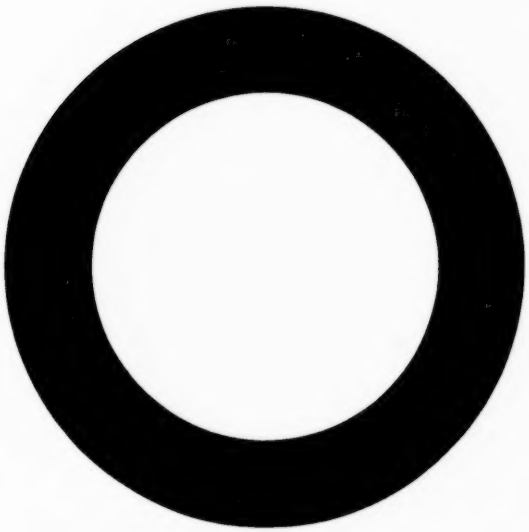
actions of the 'TRNC'". In the same decision, the Court labelled the illegal Turkish Cypriot regime as "a subordinate local administration (of Turkey)". The abduction and detention of an innocent civilian, who was actually helping in the employment of Turkish Cypriots, negatively affects intercommunal contacts. Furthermore, it constitutes a grave violation of the European Convention on Human Rights and a host of other international instruments to which Turkey is a party.

Under the circumstances, my Government expects that you will use your influence and that the United Nations will intensify its efforts, put pressure on Turkey to effect the immediate release of Panicos Tsiakourmas and send the strong message that blackmail and terrorist acts are not condoned.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sotirios **Zackheos**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



United Nations S/2000/1254

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 29 December 2000 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan, containing an account of the Committee's activities since its establishment in October 1999. The present report, which was adopted by the Committee on 28 December 2000, is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

(*Signed*) Arnoldo M. **Listre**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan

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Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan

I. Introduction

1. The Security Council, reiterating its deep concern over the continuing violations of international humanitarian law and of human rights, the capture by the Taliban of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the murder of Iranian diplomats and a journalist in Mazar-e-Sharif, the continuing use of Afghan territory, especially areas controlled by the Taliban for the sheltering and training of terrorists and planning of terrorist attacks, the fact that the Taliban continues to provide safe haven to Usama bin Laden and to allow him and others associated with him to operate a network of terrorist training camps from Taliban-controlled territory and to use Afghanistan as a base from which to sponsor international operation terrorists and the failure of the Taliban authorities to respond to the demands in paragraph 13 of resolution 1214 (1998) of 8 December 1998, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security, adopted resolution 1267 (1999) on 15 October 1999, in paragraph 2 of which it demanded the turnover of Usama bin Laden to appropriate authorities. Since that condition was not met by 14 November 1999, the Security Council imposed, as per paragraphs 4 (a) and (b) of that resolution, a flight ban on any aircraft owned, leased or operated by or on behalf of the Taliban, as well as the freezing of funds directly or indirectly owned or controlled by the Taliban.

2. By paragraph 6 of resolution 1267 (1999), the Security Council established a Committee consisting of all members of the Council to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to effectively implementing the measures imposed under paragraph 4 of the resolution;

(b) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(c) To make periodic reports to the Council on the impact, including the humanitarian implications, of the measures imposed by paragraph 4;

(d) To make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 4, identifying where possible persons or entities reported to be engaged in such violations;

(e) To designate the aircraft and funds or other financial resources referred to in paragraph 4 in order to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by that paragraph;

(f) To consider requests for exemptions from the measures imposed by paragraph 4 as provided in that paragraph, and to decide on the granting of an exemption to these measures in respect of the payment by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) to the aeronautical authority of Afghanistan on behalf of international airlines for air traffic control services;

(g) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 9 of the resolution.

3. It should be noted that no Chairman was elected during 1999.

4. With reference to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016), and following consultations among the members of the Security Council under the no-objection procedure, the members of the Security Council agreed to elect the bureau for 2000, which consisted of Ambassador Arnoldo Manuel Listre (Argentina) as Chairman, with the delegations of Mali and Ukraine providing the two Vice-Chairmen (S/2000/27).

5. Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 1267 (1999), the Security Council, on 19 December 2000, adopted resolution 1333 (2000), in which it decided that all States shall: prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control of arms and related materiel of all types of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts; prevent the direct or

indirect sale, supply and transfer to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control of technical advice, assistance or training related to the military activities of the armed personnel under the control of the Taliban; and withdraw any of their officials, agents, advisers and military personnel employed by contract or other arrangement present in Afghanistan to advise the Taliban on military or related security matters, and urge other nationals to leave the country. It also decided that all States shall take further measures to: close immediately and completely all Taliban offices in their territories; close immediately all offices of Ariana Afghan Airlines in their territories; and freeze without delay funds and other financial assets of Usama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him. Furthermore, it decided that all States are required to deny any aircraft permission to take off from, land in or over-fly their territories if that aircraft has taken off from or is destined to land at a place in the territory of Afghanistan designated by the Committee as being under Taliban control, unless the particular flight has been approved in advance by the Committee on the grounds of humanitarian need or on the grounds that the flight promotes discussion of a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Afghanistan, or is likely to promote Taliban compliance with relevant resolutions. The above measures shall come into force one month after the date of the adoption of the resolution.

6. The Committee adopted the present report on 28 December 2000. The purpose of the report is to present a factual summary of the Committee's activities since its establishment in October 1999 until 28 December 2000, in accordance with the transparency measures outlined by the President of the Security Council in his note of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234). During this period the Committee held two meetings and 13 informal consultations of the members of the Committee at the expert level.

II. Work of the Committee

A. Background information

7. On 22 December 1999, the Committee issued a press release containing a list of aircraft owned, leased or operated by or on behalf of the Taliban, in accordance with paragraphs 4 (a) and 6 (e) of resolution 1267 (1999). On 10 February 2000, an additional aircraft was added to the list (SC/6806). The list will be revised as necessary. Furthermore, the Committee also encouraged Member States to bring to its attention any information they may have concerning aircraft that do not appear on the aforementioned list.

8. In paragraph 10 of resolution 1267 (1999), all States were requested to report to the Committee established by paragraph 6 of the resolution, within 30 days of the coming into force of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 of the resolution, on the steps they had taken with a view to effectively implementing that paragraph. In this connection, a note verbale was sent to all States by the Chairman on 19 January 2000 drawing their attention in particular to the provisions under paragraph 4 of resolution 1267 (1999) and requesting information on the steps they had taken to give effect to those provisions. On 4 April 2000, the Chairman issued a report on measures taken by States in the implementation of paragraph 4 of resolution 1267 (1999) (S/2000/282). An addendum to the above report was issued on 31 August 2000 (S/2000/282/Add.1). Subsequently, a reply was received from Germany (S/AC.37/2000/71).

9. In accordance with paragraphs 4 (b) and 6 (e) of resolution 1267 (1999), the Committee, on 12 April 2000, by a note verbale addressed to all States, designated funds and other financial resources to be frozen. In this regard Member States are to report to the Committee on steps they take with a view to effectively implementing paragraph 4 of resolution 1267 (1999), as well as which entities and/or persons in their territories have been identified as falling under such designated funds and other financial resources. The content of the note verbale was also issued as a press release on 13 April 2000. On 24 October and 20 November 2000, the Committee issued additional press releases, identifying financial entities that fall under the aforementioned provisions of resolution 1267 (1999).

10. On 14 April 2000, the Chairman circulated a note by the Secretariat containing recommendations, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 1267 (1999), for improving the monitoring of the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 of that resolution, for the Committee's consideration and action as appropriate. In this connection, it should be noted that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) expressed their willingness to undertake technical missions with a view of assisting the Committee in its work.

11. Informal consultations of the members of the Afghanistan Sanctions Committee were convened, at the expert level, on 12 December 2000 to exchange views between members of the Committee and the representatives of the Department of Political Affairs (on behalf of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan (UNSMA)) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on assessment of the impact of current sanctions. Subsequently, on 13 December 2000, the Chairman of the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 6 (c) of resolution 1267 (1999), briefed Council members, during consultations of the whole on the issue of Afghanistan, on the discussion that had taken place at the aforementioned Committee meeting.

B. Summary of activities of the Committee

1. Guidelines of the Committee

12. The guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work were initially considered at informal consultations of the members of the Committee, at the expert level, and subsequently adopted on 1 February 2000, under the no-objection procedure. These guidelines were transmitted by the Chairman to all States, international organizations and the specialized agencies by a note verbale on 4 February 2000.

2. Flights

13. During the reporting period, the Committee approved 11 humanitarian flights. The Committee has approved all requests of a humanitarian nature.

14. On 4 February 2000, the Committee authorized, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 4 (a) of Security Council resolution 1267 (1999), and in accordance with paragraph 6 of the guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work, a request by the Taliban for 90 return trips in two phases (first phase 9 February to 9 March 2000; second phase 25 March to 23 April 2000) for Ariana Afghan Airlines to transport 12,000 Afghan pilgrims to perform the hajj, from Kabul and Kandhar, Afghanistan, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, with a stop over for refuelling at Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. The Committee agreed to the above, on the following conditions: that any change of the flight schedule and/or change of aircraft must be communicated to the Committee for its approval and that any unauthorized stop over(s) would be likely to jeopardize future flights. The Committee also stressed the importance of the implementation of its guidelines which, inter alia, provide that the aircraft must be inspected to ensure that it is operating exclusively for the declared humanitarian purposes (i.e. no additional passengers and/or cargo at stop over point and destination) and in accordance with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 1267 (1999). Accordingly, inspections took place at Sharjah and at Jeddah on the outbound and return flights, in both phases of the operation, with the participation of United Nations officials, as well as the authorities of the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, respectively.

15. Due to unforeseen circumstances, on 24 February 2000 the Taliban requested the Committee's authorization for 10 return trips (from 1 to 10 March 2000) for Air Gulf Falcon of Sharjah (operating on behalf of Ariana Afghan Airlines) to transport Afghan pilgrims to perform the hajj, from Kandhar to Jeddah, with no stop over. The flights were approved by the Committee on 25 February 2000. Furthermore, the monitoring/inspection of the flights was conducted under the same conditions established for Ariana Afghan Airlines during the first and second phase of the previously approved hajj operation.

16. On 1 March 2000, the Committee authorized the return flight of a hijacked Ariana Afghan Airlines aeroplane from London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) to Kabul (Afghanistan) with a stop over in Samara (Russian Federation) to refuel.

17. On 1 December 2000, the Committee issued a press release reaffirming the Committee's procedures regarding requests for humanitarian flights.

18. On 5 December 2000, pursuant to paragraphs 4 (b) and 6 (f) of resolution 1267 (1999), the Committee granted an exemption to the aforementioned measures in respect of payment by IATA to the aeronautical authority of Afghanistan (Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism), on behalf of international airlines for air traffic control services. The above authorization was subject to the following procedures: (a) representatives of IATA and ICAO will conduct a survey of the facilities of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism every two months and will report back to the Committee with their findings, including copies of financial transactions between escrow accounts; and (b) the Ministry of Civil Aviation

and Tourism will provide the Committee, through IATA, with a report, including available accounting information, on the uses to which the funds have been put.

19. On 15 December 2000, the Committee authorized a request from ICAO for an exemption to paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999), to unfreeze a specific amount of funds from the Civil Aviation Purchasing Service account for Afghanistan with ICAO, and additional funds to be transferred from the overflight charges collected by IATA on behalf of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, for aeronautical communications equipment, back-up communications equipment, certain air traffic control tower equipment and aviation security equipment. ICAO considers this equipment essential for the safe operation of the humanitarian and hajj flights, as well as the safety and efficiency of international flights overflying the Kabul flight information region. ICAO is to report to the Committee on the delivery as well as the installation of the above equipment.

20. On 28 December 2000, the Committee issued a note verbale requesting all States to submit to the Committee, for its consideration, lists of organizations and governmental relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1333 (2000). Also on that date, the Committee issued a press release stating that it was working on a list of organizations and governmental relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan that would be exempt from the prohibition imposed by paragraph 11 of resolution 1333 (2000), as mandated by paragraph 12 of that resolution. The Committee also reiterated that the existing procedures relating to paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1267 (1999) and exemptions on the grounds of humanitarian need thereof would remain in effect until the measures imposed by resolution 1333 (2000) come into force.

III. Conclusions and observations

21. The Committee reaffirms its commitment to continue working closely with the Secretary-General and the relevant bodies of the Secretariat, including the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, with a view to carrying out the tasks entrusted to it by the Security Council.

22. The Committee wishes to express its appreciation for the consistent support and cooperation it has received from Members States, international organizations, including IATA and ICAO, and the United Nations Secretariat in its establishment and ongoing work.

United Nations S/2000/1255

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 28 December 2000 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, which was adopted by the Committee under the no-objection procedure on 28 December 2000 and is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

(*Signed*) Paul **Heinbecker**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 864 (1993)
concerning the situation in Angola

00-81582 (E) 030101

Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

I. Introduction

1. The present annual report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola covers the period from January to 28 December 2000.

2. A report of the Committee covering its activities from January to December 1999 was submitted to the Security Council on 3 February 2000 (S/2000/83).

3. On 23 August 2000, the Security Council elected Mr. Paul Heinbecker, the new Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, as Chairman of the Committee for the remainder of the current calendar year, following the departure of Ambassador Robert Fowler. The delegations of Argentina and Malaysia continue to provide the two Vice-Chairmen.

4. The Committee held nine formal and three informal meetings in 2000.

II. Summary of the Committee's activities during the reporting period

5. From 8 to 16 January 2000, the Chairman of the Committee, Robert Fowler (Canada), visited Angola. He subsequently briefed the Security Council on his visit at its 4090th meeting on 18 January 2000. The Chairman explained that the objectives of his visit had been: to consult with the Government of Angola on developments regarding the worldwide application of Security Council sanctions against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA); to visit the areas and see the military equipment recently captured from UNITA; and to meet with individuals who had defected from UNITA or had been captured in the fighting. The Chairman showed excerpts of a videotaped testimony received from former UNITA members on the operations of UNITA in relation to the sanctions regime.

6. On 31 January 2000, the Chairman of the Committee received a note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations. Subsequently, on 14 February 2000, the Chairman addressed a letter to the following countries: Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland, requesting them to investigate and verify information on UNITA representation in their countries. The Committee received replies from the Permanent Representative of Spain (24 February 2000), the Permanent Representative of Belgium (25 February 2000), the Permanent Observer of Switzerland (19 June 2000) and the Permanent Representative of Portugal (5 October 2000), in which they informed the Committee of the legal status of the persons listed in the letters in their respective countries.

7. At the 21st meeting of the Committee, held on 10 March 2000, the Chairman gave the Committee an advance copy of the final report of the Panel of Experts on Angola Sanctions (S/2000/203), to prevent the document from being leaked to the press. In a letter of the same date addressed to the President of the Security Council for the month of March, the Chairman transmitted the report to the Council.

8. On 27 March, the Committee met to consider the recommendations contained in the report of the Panel of Experts. The Chairman indicated that his delegation was preparing a draft resolution in order to maintain the momentum created by the Panel, with the goal of establishing a follow-up mechanism and illuminating the issues raised in the report.

9. Following that meeting, expert members of the Security Council held extensive discussions to work on the text of a draft resolution for discussion by the Council.

10. Following the unanimous adoption of resolution 1295 (2000) on 18 April 2000, in which the Security Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to establish a monitoring mechanism composed of up to five experts to collect additional relevant information and investigate relevant leads relating to allegations of

violations of resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), the Committee held extensive consultations to propose candidates in that regard. Subsequently, the Secretary-General appointed the following experts (see S/2000/677):

Juan Larraín (Chile, Chairman)
Christine Gordon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
James Manzou (Zimbabwe)
Ismail Sekh (Senegal, on secondment from Interpol)
Lena Sundh (Sweden)

11. Following the establishment of the Monitoring Mechanism on 11 July 2000, and the holding of its first organizational meeting in New York from 20 to 24 July 2000, the Committee met with the members of the Monitoring Mechanism on 27 July 2000 to discuss its plan of activities. Ambassador Larraín informed members of the Committee that the Mechanism would be visiting Angola, Malawi and South Africa from 29 July to 8 August to establish contact with concerned parties, as part of the follow-up to the findings of the Panel of Experts.

12. On 18 July 2000, in Antwerp, the Chairman of the Committee, Robert Fowler, addressed the 29th World Diamond Congress of the World Federation of Diamond Bourses and the International Diamond Manufacturers Association. Acknowledging that the diamond sanctions against UNITA were beginning to work, he called attention to areas in which the industry could further contribute to that process. The Congress adopted an important resolution in support of the objectives of the measures contained in resolution 1173 (1998), which led to the subsequent creation of the World Diamond Council.

13. In accordance with paragraph 30 of resolution 1295 (2000) concerning the situation in Angola and paragraphs 6 (e) and 23 of resolution 1306 (2000) concerning the situation in Sierra Leone, in which the Secretariat was requested to publicize the measures imposed on UNITA and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) by the Security Council, a press conference was held in New York on 11 September 2000, following the inscription of agenda item 175, entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict", on the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly. Ambassador Paul Heinbecker (Canada), the new Chairman of the Committee, Ambassador Juan Larraín (Chile), Chairman of the Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions, and Ambassador Martin Chungong Ayafor (Cameroon), Chairman of the Panel of Experts on Sierra Leone, responded to questions from the press and launched the release of an information pamphlet, "Conflict diamonds, sanctions and war", prepared by the Sanctions Branch in cooperation with the Department of Public Information.

14. Also in September 2000, the Chairman of the Committee, Ambassador Paul Heinbecker, visited Angola and South Africa. Addressing the International Ministerial Diamond Conference in Pretoria on 20 September 2000, the Chairman called for partnership between political authority and technical expertise (Governments, industry, civil society and international bodies) in order to "craft the sophisticated control measures we need in order to ascertain the provenance of diamonds". In Angola, the Chairman held consultations with the authorities in which he renewed the determination of the Committee to successfully implement the sanctions against UNITA.

15. On 18 October, the Chairman circulated a paper from the Government of Angola, entitled "The strategy of the Angolan Government against conflict diamonds and trade in illicit diamonds", submitted pursuant to the invitation contained in paragraph 16 of Security Council resolution 1295 (2000). Also on 23 October 2000, he circulated a paper, "Progress report on conflict diamonds", received from the managing director of the Diamond High Council in Antwerp, which summarized existing Belgian legislation with regard to diamonds and gave an overview of the initiatives taken by the Government of Belgium and the diamond industry in support of the effectiveness of United Nations embargoes.

III. Response to the report of the Panel of Experts

16. Following the issuance of the report of the Panel of Experts, several Member States addressed comments to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola. Those countries included Angola, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Gabon and Portugal.

17. In a note verbale dated 13 April 2000, the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations

informed the Chairman of the Committee that, in its declaration adopted at the conclusion of the thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in Cartagena from 7 to 9 April 2000, the Movement had endorsed the final report of the Panel of Experts.

18. Bulgaria informed the Committee in a note verbale addressed to the Chairman dated 20 March 2000 that, subsequent to the report, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria had set up a special interdepartmental commission to investigate the allegations raised against Bulgaria in the report.

19. In a letter dated 17 March 2000, the Permanent Representative of Portugal underlined the cooperation that his Government had always extended to the Committee, but took issue with some of the Panel's findings.

20. In a letter dated 20 April 2000, transmitting a memorandum of his Government, the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso described some of the conclusions of the report as flawed. Observing, however, that the Security Council's investment in the search for peace in Angola was "a pressing task", and stressing that his Government had not violated the sanctions against UNITA, he stated that his Government had decided to set up an inter-ministerial committee to monitor the implementation of the United Nations sanctions against UNITA.

21. In a letter dated 15 March 2000, the Permanent Representative of Gabon expressed the view that the facts in the report concerning his country were not supported by precise details as to help the Government to investigate the issue further.

IV. Summary of activities of the Monitoring Mechanism

22. The Monitoring Mechanism held its first meeting on 20 and 21 July 2000, during which it received detailed briefings from Ambassador Fowler, the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, the United Nations Secretariat and the previous Panel of Experts.

23. Outlining its programme and methodology, the Mechanism decided to give high priority to tracing sanction violations in the areas of arms, military equipment, diamonds and finances, and travel and representation. It further decided: (a) to seek the cooperation of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO)-Interpol; (b) to use strict evidentiary standards in its investigations, and (c) to allow the right of reply to those against whom allegations concerning sanctions violations had been made. The Mechanism also indicated that it would submit urgent recommendations to the Committee as soon as practicable, rather than postponing their submission until the issuance of its final report.

24. The Mechanism observed the importance of taking measures to sensitize international public opinion on its role in particular and the Security Council sanctions in general. It further committed itself to holding regular consultations with panels of experts working on similar issues and to keeping the Committee informed of its work.

25. The Mechanism visited the following countries for consultations: Angola, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Namibia, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine and Zambia. It also visited Antwerp, Brussels, Lisbon and London as well as the headquarters of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in Gaborone, the headquarters of the Wassenar Arrangement in Vienna and the World Customs Organization.

26. In the earlier stages of its work, the Mechanism actively sought the cooperation of Governments, institutions and other actors with an interest in the Security Council sanctions against UNITA. Concerned that UNITA still maintained financial assets abroad, it proposed to the Committee a study by Kroll Associates to locate and investigate those assets.

27. On 23 October 2000, the Committee received the interim report of the Monitoring Mechanism. In presenting the report, Ambassador Larrain stressed that the comprehensive final report would be ready in early December. He indicated that further revision of the list of senior UNITA officials and immediate family members would shortly be undertaken with the cooperation of Angolan authorities. Ambassador Larrain further informed the Committee that the Monitoring Mechanism would shortly be visiting Antwerp, Brussels, Lisbon, London and Zambia. The Committee agreed to transmit the interim report to the President of the Security Council, to be issued as a

Security Council document (S/2000/1026). It also approved, on an exceptional ad hoc basis, and within the United Nations financial and administrative regulations governing such exceptions, the request from the Monitoring Mechanism to commission a study by Kroll Associates to locate and investigate the financial assets of UNITA.

28. At the 28th meeting of the Committee on 21 December 2000, the Committee received the final report of the Monitoring Mechanism and decided to circulate it as a document of the Security Council. Although members indicated that they had not yet had time to study the report in detail, they expressed their gratitude to the members of the Monitoring Mechanism for their professionalism and the thoroughness of the document. Ambassador Larrain pointed out that the report did not include input concerning the work being done by Kroll Associates, as a copious but preliminary report had only just been received from the company, but expressed his intention to submit a recommendation in that respect. He also said that the Mechanism might issue an addendum to the report in 2001. Ambassador Heinbecker, the Chairman of the Committee, stressed the importance of ongoing monitoring of the sanctions against UNITA. In line with the general views expressed during the discussion, he also recommended that the full membership be able to speak at a formal meeting of the Security Council early in 2001.

V. Implementation of Security Council resolution 1295 (2000)

29. The decision required in paragraph 5 of resolution 1295 (2000), concerning who is in violation of the sanctions against UNITA and what is to be done about it, remains outstanding and should be taken up as early as possible in 2001, and as soon as the Committee and the Council have been able to absorb the report of the Monitoring Mechanism.

30. The decisions required in paragraph 6 of the resolution, in particular on the need for new measures against UNITA, are also outstanding.

31. With reference to paragraph 9, the Governments of Canada and Hungary have expressed their intention to convene a meeting on small arms involving representatives of African and European States, to be held in Budapest in April 2001. Relevant issues are also expected to be taken up in other meetings being held in preparation for the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects to be held in New York from 9 to 20 July 2001.

32. In relation to paragraph 18, the Government of South Africa and other diamond producers in Southern Africa have initiated the Kimberley Process of meetings of diamond producers, processors, importers and exporters, the objective of which corresponds with those outlined in paragraph 18. With reference to paragraph 20, the Government of Switzerland has indicated its intention, in principle, to convene the expert meeting on financial measures called for in that paragraph.

33. With reference to paragraphs 11, 12, 13, 25, 27 and 32, the Chairman of the Committee, on 11 December 2000, addressed a letter to the Chairman and the Acting Executive Secretary of SADC, encouraging closer collaboration between SADC and the Security Council. Steps that SADC might take in this regard were to be discussed at a ministerial-level meeting of SADC early in 2001.

VI. Observations

34. In 2000 it became increasingly clear that the measures against UNITA were having an impact and were succeeding in their objective of preventing UNITA from pursuing its objectives through military means. Members of the Committee and of the Security Council remained unanimous in their support for the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998).

United Nations S/2000/1256

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 29 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement issued to the press with regard to the fighting in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Joseph W. **Mutaboba**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-81558 (E) 291200

Annex

Annex to the letter dated 29 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Press statement

1. It will be recalled that back in October, 2000, Rwanda Government expressed serious concern on massive violations of the Lusaka Cease-fire Agreement by the combined forces of FAC, ex-FAR, Interahamwe, FDD and MAI MAI supported by Zimbabwe and Namibia. This was when forces attacked and captured some RCD positions along Tanganyika Sector in Katanga Province, including KONTAULA, KASASAIKA, MUSA, BALANGA, MUTOTO MOJA, KYERUZI, MURUNGUSHA as well as PEPA town and airport. They also bombed MOBA town and port causing damage and civilian casualties. This act by Kabila and his allies was the most blatant violation of the Lusaka Cease-fire Agreement.

2. It should be recalled too that earlier, when RPA and RCD forces had withdrawn from some of their positions in line with the Lusaka Peace Agreement, the FAC, Interahamwe and allied forces seized the opportunity to occupy them. These included: KITANDA, KIKAMBI, KONKA, BOYA, KAHOLE and CYANYA in complete violation of the Lusaka Cease-fire Agreement. In fact in Kasai 200 innocent civilians were massacred by FAC and Interahamwe forces after our withdraw.

3. When the attacks against our forces in Tanganyika commenced MONUC was informed and the violations exposed to the international community. It was therefore in self-defense that RPA counter attacked and re-took Pepa and other positions including Pweto, which was used by FAC as well as Interahamwe forces to maintain and sustain the offence. The Kabila forces were dislodged and fled in disarray into North-eastern Zambia. Prisoners of war captured included ex-FAR, Interahamwe, FDD and FAC.

4. It is regrettable that despite a number of the Security Council Resolutions concerning armed groups and illegal arms trafficking in our region, no efforts have been made by the United Nations to disarm ex-FAR, Interahamwe and other allied forces which have poured into Zambia. To make things worse, large numbers of the fugitives have managed to cross back into the DRC to re-organise and continue the war and destabilisation of the region.

5. The Government of Rwanda urges the United Nations once again to play its part. Had MONUC been in place, Pepa or Pweto fighting would not have erupted. MONUC forces must be deployed to oversee smooth withdraw of troops in accordance with the Lusaka Cease-fire Agreement and Kampala Disengagement Plan and the UN Resolutions. The Rwanda Government reiterates its readiness to withdraw her forces if UN deploys a full contingent of the observers as it undertook to do last February.

6. The Government of Rwanda would like to reiterate its commitment to the Lusaka peace process and the Kampala disengagement plan.

United Nations S/2000/1257

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 29 December 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Attached herewith is a letter which the Government of Uganda would like to have circulated as a document of the Security Council (see annex).

(*Signed*) J. D. Semambo **Kalema**
for the Chargé d'affaires a.i.

00-81564 (E) 291200

Annex to the letter dated 29 December 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The attention of the Government of Uganda has been drawn to the unfounded allegations contained in a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

On instruction of my Government, I have the honour to refute the allegation that Ugandan troops were involved in an offensive in the Equateur Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Uganda wishes to make it clear that it was not in any way involved in the fighting which took place last week between Congolese Government troops and the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo (MLC) rebels. It further wishes to draw attention to the fact that the fighting started with air strikes launched by Congolese Government troops on Gbadolite, Gemina, Dongo and Ekefel'a. This provoked the MLC rebels to advance on the ground against positions held by Government troops. Uganda had no role in these clashes.

Uganda wishes to state that its troop deployment remains the same as declared in April 2000 and stands ready to withdraw these troops in accordance with the Kampala disengagement plan of 8 April 2000 and with the follow-up agreements of 28 November in Maputo, and 8 December, in Harare, within the framework of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement.

The Security Council is requested, in particular, to note that the main responsibility for the delay in the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement lies squarely with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has obstructed the deployment of the observer troops of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and therefore made it impossible for the United Nations to monitor the ceasefire as well as supervise the disengagement of troops belonging to former belligerent countries and rebel groups of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Finally, the Government of Uganda wishes to reaffirm its full commitment to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and to express its readiness to cooperate in the disengagement of troops and their withdrawal from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in accordance with the relevant provisions for the Agreement, provided that other signatories fulfil their own obligations under the Agreement as required by Security Council resolution 1304 (2000).

I would be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) J. D. Semambo **Kalema**
for the Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations A/55/721–S/2000/1258

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
29 December 2000
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 40
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and with reference to my previous letters, I have the honour to inform you below of the series of Israeli violations of Lebanese sovereignty by land, sea and air occurring from 26 December 2000 to 28 December 2000.

Violations on 26 December 2000

Time	*Place*	*Observations*
1155-1200	Israeli helicopter over Ruwaysat al-Alam in Shab'a Farms	
2300-2400	Israeli helicopters over Shab'a Farms	

Violations on 27 December 2000

Time	*Place*	*Observations*
1000	Four objectives over Damur	Medium altitude
1000	Two objectives over Jubayl	Medium altitude
1000	Two objectives over the western Bekaa	Medium altitude
1015	Two maritime objectives 7 miles off the coast from Beirut	Medium altitude
1015	Military flight over the western Bekaa	Medium altitude
1230-1430	A reconnaissance aircraft over Shab'a Farms	Very high altitude

00-81576 (E) 020101 020101

Violations on 28 December 2000

Time	*Place*	*Observations*
1100	South-north	Military flight
1140	Nabatiyah	Military flight
1150	Tyre	Military flight at very high altitude
1250	Shab'a	Helicopters
1400	South-north	Military flight
1530 and 1700	Shab'a Farms	Combing with medium-weapon fire. Reconnaissance aircraft flight
1810 and 1825	Shab'a Farms	Helicopters and a reconnaissance aircraft

The new series of Israeli violations, which follows upon previous ones, constitutes a blatant violation of resolution 425 (1978) and of the sovereignty of Lebanon and a threat to stability in the region.

The Lebanese Government calls upon the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to put a definitive halt to these violations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sélim **Tadmoury**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2000/1259

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 December 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 29 December 2000 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, containing an account of the Committee's activities since its establishment in May 2000 until 31 December 2000 (see annex). The report, which was adopted by the Committee on 29 December 2000, is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

(*Signed*) **Hasmy** Agam
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation
between Eritrea and Ethiopia

01-24052 (E) 070201

Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

I. Introduction

1. On 17 May 2000, the Security Council adopted resolution 1298 (2000), by which the Council, inter alia, decided that all States shall prevent the sale or supply to Eritrea and Ethiopia of arms and related materiel of all types and the provision to Eritrea and Ethiopia of technical assistance or training related to the prohibited items.

2. By paragraph 8 of resolution 1298 (2000), the Security Council decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

...

"(a) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above, and thereafter to request from them whatever further information it may consider necessary;

"(b) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

"(c) To make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels and aircraft, reported to be engaged in such violations;

"(d) To promulgate such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above;

"(e) To give consideration to, and decide upon, requests for the exceptions set out in paragraph 7 above;

"(f) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 12 below".

3. With reference to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016), and following consultations among the members of the Security Council, the members on 13 July 2000 agreed to elect the bureau to consist of H.E. Mr. Hasmy Agam (Malaysia) as Chairman, and Argentina and Tunisia as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee for a period running until 31 December 2000.

4. The Committee adopted the present report on 29 December 2000. The purpose of the report is to present a factual summary of the Committee's activities since its establishment in May 2000 until 31 December 2000, in accordance with the

transparency measures outlined by the President of the Security Council in his note of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234). During this period the Committee held three informal consultations of the members of the Committee, at the expert level.

II. Summary of the Committee's activities during the reporting period

5. By paragraph 11 of resolution 1298 (2000), all States were requested to report in detail to the Secretary-General within 30 days of the date of adoption of the resolution on the specific steps they had taken to give effect to the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of the resolution. In this connection, the Secretary-General sent to all States a note verbale (SCA/2/00(7)) dated 1 June 2000. On 29 December 2000, the Chairman issued a report on the measures taken by States in implementation of paragraph 6 of resolution 1298 (2000) (S/2001/39).

6. Currently, the Committee is in the process of finalizing the guidelines for the conduct of its work.

III. Observations and recommendations

7. The Committee does not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and relies solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide pertinent information.